UN Securities and Exchange Commission

FEB 0 6 2003

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ANNUAL AUDITED REPORT **FORM X-17A-5** PART III

OMB APPROVAL OMB Number: 3235-0123 Expires: October 31, 2004 Estimated average burden hours per response.....12.00

> SEC FILE NUMBER 52660

Office of Compliance Inspection

FACING PAGE

and Examinations
Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to Section 17 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Thereunder

	January 1, 2007 mm/dd/yy	_AND ENDING	December 31, 2007 MM/DD/YY
A. RE	GISTRANT IDENTIFICA	ATION	
NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: Hunter	Wise Securities, LLC		OFFICIAL USE ONLY
ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BU	SINESS: (Do not use P.O. Box	(No.)	FIRM I.D. NO.
2361 Campus Drive, Suite 100			
	(No and Street)		02/12
Irvine ·	California		92612
(City)	(State)		(Zip Code)
NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF F	PERSON TO CONTACT IN RE	GARD TO THIS R	EPORT (949) 852-1700
			(Area Code - Telephone Number)
B. AC	COUNTANT IDENTIFIC	ATION	•
	.		
INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT Breard & Associates Inc., Certified Pu 9221 Corbin Avenue Suite 170		st, middle name)	THE HINTED ST
Breard & Associates Inc., Certified Pu	iblic Accountants (Name - if individual, state last, fire	st, middle name)	THE UNITED ST SECURIOR SCHOOL SOLUTION SECURIOR SOLUTION
9221 Corbin Avenue Suite 170	iblic Accountants (Name - if individual, state last, fir. Northridge	st, middle name)	THE UNITED ST SECURIOR SCHOOL SOLUTION SECURIOR SOLUTION
9221 Corbin Avenue Suite 170 (Address)	iblic Accountants (Name - if individual, state last, fir. Northridge	st, middle name)	THE UNITED ST SECURIOR SCHOOL SOLUTION SECURIOR SOLUTION
Breard & Associates Inc., Certified Pu 9221 Corbin Avenue Suite 170 (Address) CHECK ONE:	iblic Accountants (Name - if individual, state last, fir. Northridge	PROCES MAR 2 4 2 THOMSO	SED SECURIOR ECONOMICS SECURIOR SO-00-000 FEB 0.6
Breard & Associates Inc., Certified Pu 9221 Corbin Avenue Suite 170 (Address) CHECK ONE: Certified Public Accountant Public Accountant	iblic Accountants (Name - if individual, state last, fir. Northridge	PROCES MAR 2 4 2 THOMSO	SED SECURIOR ECONOMICS SECURIOR SO-00-000 FEB 0.6

*Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See Section 240.17a-5(e)(2)

> Potential persons who are to respond to the collection of information contained in this form are not required to respond unless the form displays a currently valid OMB control number.

SEC 1410 (06-02)



OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I, Fred Jager	, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of
my knowledge and belief the accompanying financial stat Hunter Wise Securities, LLC	tement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of
	20 07 , are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) that
	al officer or director has any proprietary interest in any account
classified solely as that of a customer, except as follows:	
classified solery as that of a customer, except as follows.	
•	·
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	Mallinger
_ '	-//WW\4-09W
State of CALIFORNIA	Signarure V
County of ORANGE	PRECINE INT
Subscribed and sworn (or affirmed) to before	Title
me this 8th day of Januar, 2008	- ANDREW A DRENTING
Ander A Prenting	ANDREW A. PRENTISS COMM. # 1718307
Notary Public	NOTARY PUBLIC - CALIFORNIAS
This report ** contains (check all applicable boxes):	LOS ANGELES COUNTY
(a) Facing Page.	My Comm. Expires Jan. 19, 2011
(a) Facing Fage. (b) Statement of Financial Condition.	
(c) Statement of Income (Loss)	
(d) Statement of Changes in Cash Flows	
(e) Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity or	
(f) Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subordinated	I to Claims of Creditors.
(g) Computation of Net Capital. (h) Computation for Determination of Reserve Requ	urements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3
(i) Information Relating to the Possession or Control	
(i) A Reconciliation, including appropriate explanat	tion of the Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-3 and the
Computation for Determination of the Reserve R	Requirements Under Exhibit A of Rule 15c3-3.
(k) A Reconciliation between the audited and unaud	lited Statements of Financial Condition with respect to methods of
consolidation.	•
(i) An Oath or Affirmation.	
(m) A copy of the SIPC Supplemental Report.	and to exist or found to have existed since the date of the previous audit.
(n) A report describing any material inadequacies fou	ting to exist of today to hear existed since the date of the previous addit.
**For conditions of confidential treatment of certain por	rtions of this filing, see section 240.17a-5(e)(3).

Hunter Wise Securities, LLC

Report Pursuant to Rule 17a-5 (d)

Financial Statements

For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

THE UNITED STATES
SECURITIES EXCHANGE COMMISSION
50-00-0001

FEB 0 6 2003

For credit to the U.S.Treasury



Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Directors Hunter Wise Securities, LLC:

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of Hunter Wise Securities, LLC as of December 31, 2007, and the related statements of income, changes in member's equity, and cash flows for the year then ended that you are filing pursuant to rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Hunter Wise Securities, LLC as of December 31, 2007, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The information contained in Schedules I, II, and III is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements, but is supplementary information required by rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Breard & Associates, Inc.

Certified Public Accountants

Northridge, California January 31, 2008

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Hunter Wise Securities, LLC Statement of Financial Condition December 31, 2007

Assets

Cash and cash equivalents Investment advisory fee receivables Marketable securities, at market value	\$ 89,048 1,242,808 9,153		
Prepaid expenses	840		
Total assets	\$ 1,341,849		
Liabilities and Member's equity			
Liabilities			
Accounts payable	\$ 5,893		
Commission payable	1,113,246		
Income taxes payable	6,000		
Total liabilities	1,125,139		
Member's equity	216,710		
Total liabilities and member's equity	<u>\$1,341,849</u>		

Hunter Wise Securities, LLC Statement of Income For the year ended December 31, 2007

Revenue

Investment advisory fees	\$	2,890,309
Interest and dividends		192,565
Net dealer inventory & investment gain (loss)	_	(13,893)
Total revenue		3,068,981
Expenses		
Commission expense		2,604,371
Professional fees		32,817
Administrative expense allocation		12,000
Other operating expenses	_	13,433
Total expenses		2,662,621
Net income (loss) before income tax provision		406,360
Income tax provision		1,700
Net income (loss)	<u>\$</u>	404,660

Hunter Wise Securities, LLC Statement of Changes in Member's Equity For the year ended December 31, 2007

		Member's <u>Equity</u>		
Balance at December 31, 2006	\$	53,327		
Member's contributions		50,000		
Member's distributions	(2	91,277)		
Net income (loss)	4	104,660		
Balance at December 31, 2007	<u>\$2</u>	216,710		

Hunter Wise Securities, LLC Statement of Cash Flows For the year ended December 31, 2007

Cash flows from operating activities:

Net income (loss) Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by		\$	404,660	
(used in) operating activities				
(Increase) decrease in:				
Investment advisory fee receivables	(1,242,550)			
Marketable securities, at market value	15,847			
(Decrease) increase in:				
Accounts payable	(1,272)			
Commission payable	1,113,246			
Total adjustments			<u>(114,729)</u>	
Net cash and cash equivalents provided by (used in) opera	ting activitie	S	289,931	
Cash flows from investing activities:			_	
Cash flows from financing activities:				
Member's contributions	50,000			
Member's distributions	(291,277)			
Net cash and cash equivalents provided by (used in) financing activities (241,277)				
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalent	es		48,654	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			40,394	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		<u>\$</u>	89,048	
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information: Cash paid during the year for				
Interest	\$ -			
Income taxes	\$ 800			
medite taxes	3 600			

Note 1: GENERAL AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

General

Hunter Wise Securities, LLC (the "Company"), was incorporated in the State of California on May 1, 2000. The Company is registered as a broker/dealer with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA") and Securities Investors Protection Corporation ("SIPC"). The Company conducts business on a fully disclosed basis whereby the execution and clearance of trades are handled by another Broker/Dealer. The Company does not hold customer funds and/or securities.

The Company's focus is maximizing corporate value through facilitating liquidity events ranging from raising equity and placing debts to the sale of privately owned businesses and small-cap public companies.

The Company's sole member is Hunter Wise Financial Group, LLC (the "Parent").

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The presentation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

For purposes relating to the statement of cash flows, the Company considers all highly liquid debt instruments purchased with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. The Company also includes money market accounts as cash equivalents.

Investment advisory fee receivables are stated at face amount with no allowance for doubtful accounts. An allowance for doubtful accounts is not considered necessary because probable uncollectible accounts are immaterial.

Commissions and related clearing expenses are recorded on a trade-date basis as securities transactions occur. Underwriting fees are recorded at the time the underwriting is completed and the income is reasonably determined. Investment advisory fees are recognized as earned on a pro rata basis over the term of the contract.

Note 1: GENERAL AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The Company's investments in marketable securities are held principally for the purpose of selling in the near term. These investments are valued at market value on the balance sheet. Mark to market accounting is used for purposes of determining unrealized gain/loss on security positions in investment accounts.

The Company is treated as a disregarded entity for federal tax purposes, in accordance with single member limited liability company rules. All tax effects of the Company's income or loss are passed through to the member. Accordingly, no provision or liability for Federal Income Taxes is included in these financial statements. The State of California has similar treatment, although there exists a provision for a minimum Franchise Tax of \$800 plus a tax based upon gross receipts.

Note 2: MARKETABLE SECURITIES, AT MARKET VALUE

Marketable securities, at market value consist of restricted corporate stocks. At December 31, 2007, the stocks are recorded at their fair market value of \$9,153. The accounting for the mark-to-market on the proprietary trading is included in income as net dealer inventory & investment loss of 13,893. These securities are treated as non-allowable assets in computing net capital under the Securities and Exchange Commission's uniform net capital rule.

Note 3: INCOME TAXES

As discussed in Note 1, the Company is treated as a disregarded entity for Federal and State income tax purposes. The Company's income and expenses are included in the tax returns of the Company's Parent. A portion of the consolidated income tax liability is allocated to the Company as if the Company had filed separate income tax returns. However, for tax purposes the Parent is treated like a partnership, therefore in lieu of business income taxes, the members of the Parent are taxed on the Company's taxable income. Therefore, no provision or liability for Federal Income Taxes is included in these financial statements.

The Company is subject to a limited liability company gross receipts tax, with a minimum provision of \$800. The income tax provisions consist of the following:

Franchise tax	\$	800
Gross receipts tax		900
•		
Total income tax provision	<u>\$</u>	1,700

Note 4: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company and the Parent share personnel, administrative expenses, and office space. All costs incurred for such shared expenses are paid by the Parent and reimbursed by the Company in accordance with an administrative services agreement. At December 31, 2007 the Company incurred \$12,000 in management fee paid to the Parent.

Note 5: CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK

The Company is engaged in various trading and brokerage activities in whose counter-parties primarily include broker/dealers, banks, and other financial institutions. In the event counterparties do not fulfill their obligations, the Company may be exposed to risk. The risk of default depends upon the creditworthiness of the counter-party or issuer of the instrument. To mitigate the risk of loss, the Company maintains its accounts with credit worthy customers and counterparties.

Note 6: RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments

In February 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 155 ("SAS 155"), "Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments, an amendment of FASB statements No. 133 and 140." The statement allows financial instruments that have embedded derivatives to be accounted for as a whole (eliminating the need to bifurcate the derivative from its host) as long as the entire instrument is valued on a fair value basis. SAS 155 also resolves and clarifies other specific issues contained in SAS 133 and 140. The statement is effective for all financial instruments acquired or issued after the beginning of an entity's first fiscal year that begins after December 15, 2006. The adoption of SAS 155 has not had a material impact upon the Company's financial statements.

Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes

In June 2006 the FASB issued Financial Interpretation No. 48 ("FIN 48"), "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes - an Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109." which prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. FIN 48 requires that the Company recognize in its financial statements the impact of a tax position if it is more likely than not that such position will be sustained on audit based on its technical merits. This interpretation also provides guidance on de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. The effective date of the provisions of FIN 48 for all nonpublic companies has been postponed to fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2007. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this statement, but does not expect that it will have a material impact upon the Company's financial statements.

Note 6: <u>RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS</u> (Continued)

Fair Value Measurements

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157 ("SAS 157"), "Fair Value Measurements". The statement defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements.

This Statement applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements, the Board having previously concluded in those pronouncements that fair value is a relevant measurement attribute. Accordingly, this Statement does not require any new fair value measurements. SAS 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this statement, but does not expect the pronouncement will have a material impact upon the Company's financial statements.

Retirement Plans

In September 2006, the FASB issued SAS No. 158, "Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans—an amendment of FASB Statements Nos. 87, 106, and 132(R)" ("SFAS 158"). SFAS 158 requires companies to recognize on a prospective basis the funded status of their defined benefit pension and postretirement plans as an asset or liability and to recognize changes in that funded status in the year in which the changes occur as a component of other comprehensive income, net of tax. The effective date of the pronouncement is a function of whether the Company's equity securities are traded publicly. If the entity has publicly traded securities, the effective date is for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2006. Entities without publicly traded securities must adopt the standard for fiscal years ending after June 15, 2007. Adoption of the new standard has not had a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

Fair Value Option

In February 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 159 ("SFAS 159"), "Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities-including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115". SFAS 159 is expected to expand the use of fair value accounting but does not affect existing standards which require certain assets or liabilities to be carried at fair value. The objective of this pronouncement is to improve financial reporting by providing companies with the opportunity to mitigate volatility in reported earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently without having to apply complex hedge accounting provisions. Under SFAS 159, a company may choose at specified election dates, to measure eligible items at fair value and report unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. SFAS 159 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this statement, but does not expect that it will have a material impact upon the Company's financial statements.

Note 7: NET CAPITAL

The Company is subject to the Securities and Exchange Commission Uniform Net Capital Rule (SEC rule 15c3-1), which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital and requires that the ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital, both as defined, shall not exceed 15 to 1. Net capital and aggregate indebtedness change day to day, but on December 31, 2007, the Company had net capital of \$196,155, which was \$121,146 in excess of its required net capital of \$75,009; and the Company's ratio of aggregate indebtedness (\$1,125,139) to net capital was 5.74 to 1, which is less than the 15 to 1 maximum ratio allowed for a broker/dealer.

Hunter Wise Securities, LLC Schedule I - Computation of Net Capital Requirements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-1 As of December 31, 2007

Computation of net capital

Member's equity			\$	216,710
Less: Non-allowable assets Investment advisory fee receivables (in excess of commission payables) Marketable securities, at market value Prepaid expenses Total non-allowable assets	_	(10,562) (9,153) (840)		(20,555)
Net capital				196,155
Computation of net capital requirements				
Minimum net capital requirements 6 2/3 percent of net aggregate indebtedness Minimum dollar net capital required	\$	75,009 5,000		
Net capital required (greater of above)				75,009
Excess net capital			<u>\$</u>	121,146
Ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital		5.74:	1	

There was no difference between net capital shown here and net capital as reported on the Company's unaudited Form X-17A-5 report dated December 31, 2007.

Hunter Wise Securities, LLC Schedule II - Computation for Determination of Reserve Requirements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3 As of December 31, 2007

A computation of reserve requirement is not applicable to Hunter Wise Securities, LLC as the Company qualifies for exemption under Rule 15c3-3 (k)(2)(ii).

Hunter Wise Securities, LLC Schedule III - Information Relating to Possession or Control Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3 As of December 31, 2007

Information relating to possession or control requirements is not applicable to Hunter Wise Securities, LLC as the Company qualifies for exemption under Rule 15c3-3 (k)(2)(ii).

Hunter Wise Securities, LLC
Supplementary Accountant's Report
on Internal Accounting Control
Report Pursuant to 17a-5

For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

Board of Directors Hunter Wise Securities, LLC:

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of Hunter Wise Securities, LLC (the Company), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2007, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, we considered the Company's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

Also, as required by rule 17a-5(g)(1) of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), we have made a study of the practices and procedures followed by the Company including consideration of control activities for safeguarding securities. This study included tests of such practices and procedures that we considered relevant to the objectives stated in rule 17a-5(g) in making the periodic computations of aggregate indebtedness (or aggregate debits) and net capital under rule 17a-3(a)(11) and for determining compliance with the exemptive provisions of rule 15c3-3. Because the Company does not carry securities accounts for customers or perform custodial functions relating to customer securities, we did not review the practices and procedures followed by the Company in any of the following:

- 1. Making quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications, and comparisons and recordation of differences required by rule 17a-13
- 2. Complying with the requirements for prompt payment for securities under Section 8 of Federal Reserve Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control and the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgements by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of controls and of the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph and to assess whether those practices and procedures can be expected to achieve the SEC's above-mentioned objectives. Two of the objectives of internal control and the practices and procedures are to provide management with reasonable but not absolute assurance that assets for which the Company has responsibility are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit the preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Rule 17a-5(g) lists additional objectives of the practices and procedures listed in the preceding paragraph.

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Because of inherent limitations in internal control and the practices and procedures referred to above, error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projection of any evaluation of them to future periods is subject to the risk that they may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the effectiveness of their design and operation may deteriorate.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the entity's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first and second paragraphs and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control and control activities for safeguarding securities that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

We understand that practices and procedures that accomplish the objectives referred to in the second paragraph of this report are considered by the SEC to be adequate for its purposes in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and related regulations, and that practices and procedures that do not accomplish such objectives in all material respects indicate a material inadequacy for such purposes. Based on this understanding and on our study, we believe that the Company's practices and procedures, as described in the second paragraph of this report, were adequate at December 31, 2007, to meet the SEC's objectives.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Directors, management, the SEC, Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, and other regulatory agencies that rely on rule 17a-5(g) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in their regulation of registered brokers and dealers, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Breard & Associates, Inc.

Certified Public Accountants

Northridge, California January 31, 2008

END